

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE BUSINESS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World, 2s.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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WATSON'S  
LOTION FOR  
PRICKLY  
HEAT

An Invaluable Remedy  
Immediately Relieves the Irritation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 275 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.85 per bag ex Factory  
SHAW, TOME & CO.,  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. #82

AUTOMATIC BROWNING  
POCKET PISTOLS.  
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. #82

AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. #82

NEW CARTRIDGES.  
By Popular English Manufacturers. In  
All Boxes and Sizes.  
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED  
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6.87 and  
\$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited  
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. #739

A. LING & CO.  
18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Next to Messrs. KUHN & KOPPE).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. #730

A. TACK & CO.  
26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED A LARGE STOCK OF  
WRATTEN and WAINWRIGHT  
PLATES.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMS.  
DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDEUTAKEN.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. #81

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

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WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies

Distilled in Scotland

OF

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

PER CASE \$16.50,

WATSON'S

D. SHERRY

SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

PER DOZEN \$19.50.

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR  
THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO..

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908.

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addresses with communications addressed to the  
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19TH, 1908

With every possible feeling of sympathy  
for the Volunteer movement, we read and  
gladly published Lieut.-Colonel CHAPMAN'S  
letter in our Thursday morning issue, in-  
viting recruits for the local Volunteers. Un-  
fortunately we omitted one word from his  
opening quotation, thereby, as he afterwards  
said, materially altering the sense. The  
quotation should correctly have read as  
follows,"The first duty of every able-bodied citizen is  
not only to be ready to defend his country in  
time of war but to prepare himself for that duty  
in time of peace. Englishmen alone amongst  
all the Nations of the World shrink this duty."I trust the splendid example of our Australian  
Colony, in making every able-bodied man  
serve in the National Guard, will bring home  
to us a sense of our shame.We have done our best to rectify our  
innocent error, which, differing with Lieut.-  
Colonel CHAPMAN, we do not regard as  
materially altering the sense. Be that as  
it may, we wish now to say that with or  
without the missing word, there was no  
sense in the passage to alter. It was a  
mere impertinence by the doubtless well-  
meaning Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. P. DAWNAY.Who, we ask, and we ask on behalf of  
those numerous able-bodied men, who enter-  
tain different views of their first duty—who  
is the Hon. L. P. DAWNAY, that he should  
constitute himself a judge over us, that lie  
should describe us as shirkers, and picture us as  
living in a state of unrecognised shamefulness? We know Lieut.-Col.  
CHAPMAN, and knowing his ideal and  
ambition, can forgive him his endorsement  
of that impertinence. In spite of his  
precisionism over the missing word, we  
suppose he did not weigh the words of the

whole passage, which doubtless appeared to him only as a striking text for the little sermon he wished to give us. Possibly the Hon. L. P. DAWNAY did not write for publication when he bemired the whole of his compatriots who are not just as militant as himself, but he must stand by what he has said, and we consider he said a little too much. The first duty of every able-bodied citizen is not to make an efficient soldier of himself, but to make an efficient citizen. An efficient citizen is one who brings reason and what is called conscience to bear in a study of all things pertaining to citizenship, to avoid mob passions and prejudices, to keep a cool head in face of party clamour, to loyally support those whom he has himself put in authority, to pay his due contributions to the state, and to see that he gets value for his money. Value for his money includes the provision and maintenance of an effective army and navy, for use when required, but one of the citizen's first duties is to make sure that his professional fighters are required before the calls upon them. That is, he should not be anxious for war except in undoubtedly right causes and serious necessities. War cannot be avoided; the Lord hasn't given peace in our time yet; but it is not such an ever-present peril and such an inevitable evil as it used to be. One of the few good points in the alleged progress of civilization is that we are gradually ceasing to glory in our primal pugnacity, that we are gradually becoming ashamed of killing. That is why the more advanced races, instead of conscription and universal military service, employ specially trained and paid fighters. The army and the navy afford careers for men who have no conscientious objection to killing their fellow men in the way of duty. This is a crude way of putting it, but it is necessary in order to arrive at a perception of the truth. It is not altered by the admitted fact that our soldiers and sailors glow with patriotism as well as with the lust for conquest.

With regard to Lieut.-Colonel CHAPMAN's letter, we have to add that "the fact that H. M. Navy and Army are so splendidly represented here" does relieve the civilian from his "individual responsibility," defining the last as Lieut.-Colonel CHAPMAN defines it. The enormous military contribution paid by this Colony is quite enough to excuse the absence of any volunteers at all. Is it reasonable, in the homely phrase, that we should keep a dog and do our own barking? Especially when it is such a splendid dog, and costs us so much money. We think that the Hon. L. P. DAWNAY's remarks cannot "well be applied to this Colony," even though it be peculiarly liable to attack. To begin with, it is not to be described as "the country" of the Hongkong "citizen." He could not possibly experience any "pro patria" feeling for it. Then what is the extent of his citizenship? What rights has he? The right to conduct his business in the safety secured by the garrison? True, but he pays for that. He has bought it with a big share of his hard-earned profits. Has he any voice, any effective voice, in the government? No. He is subject, just like any vassal, to the undivided authority of the Crown. It is infamous to accuse him of shirking his duties until he is given the privilege that involve duties. If the Commandant wants volunteers (and we honestly hope, in spite of what we have said, that he will get them) he must use other arguments than those of the monumentally cheeky Hon. L. P. DAWNAY.

Yesterday there were only nine cases of plague notified, making the total to date 798.

Mr. O'Brien-Butler, the British Consul at Amoy with Mrs. Butler sails from Hongkong on the a.s. "Tremont" on July 1st.

The Criminal Sessions were formally opened yesterday before the Chief Justice who adjourned the Session until to-day. There is only one prisoner for trial, Leung Tsoi on a charge of robbery at West Point.

The police have arrested a third man in connection with the death of a Chinaman who was buried over a veranda in Des Vœux Road West and fractured his skull. The trio were brought before the Magistrate yesterday, formally charged, and remanded.

The quotation heading the letter of Mr. Arthur Chapman in our issue of yesterday was unfortunately spoiled by the omission of one word. The first two lines should have read: "The first duty of every able-bodied citizen is not only to be ready to defend his country..."

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. H. Kemp J. Pearson, foreman-moulder, Kowloon Docks, was charged with having on the 15th May obtained \$58.50 by false pretences. Mr. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Loocher, and Deacon prosecuted on behalf of the Dock Company. The defendant was remanded.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

## THE DIAMOND MAKER.

LONDON, June 18th.  
Mons. Lemoine, the Parisian "scientist" who claimed to be able to make diamonds and who received from prominent people monies which were afterwards made the subject of litigation, has disappeared. His mysterious formula, surrendered by the bank to the court, has proved worthless.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

London, June 18th.  
At the Chicago Convention an unprecedented demonstration in favour of President Roosevelt took place.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LONDON, June 18th.  
The balance sheet of this company shows a credit balance of £28,632. This allows a return on preference shares only; no deferred dividend.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 17th.  
The death is announced of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, fourth Baronet, head of the Parsee community in Bombay.

[The late Baronet, was born in 1832, and was therefore 56 years of age. His son, Kastanjee, the heir to the title was born in 1878. In succession, however, he is required to take the precise name of his predecessors, the third of whom originally bore that of Maneckjee Cursetjee, and the late Baronet of Cowasjee Cursetjee, an Act of the Indian Legislative Council requiring the exact name of the first Baronet to be retained. The first Baronet died in conjunction with the late Sir Robert Jardine first Baronet in the early days of commercial intercourse with China.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, June 16th.  
Sir Edward Grey, replying to questions, denied that the Japanese were insisting on preferential advantages in trade and industry in Southern Manchuria.

## THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, June 16th.  
The nomination of Mr. Taft for the presidency of the United States at the Republican Convention which meets to-day at Chicago is certain. His platform includes revision of the tariff without departing from the principle of protection, and reaffirms President Roosevelt's policy in regard to other affairs.

## PERSIA.

LONDON, June 16th.  
The British Chargé d'Affairs at Teheran reports considerable excitement and unrest but does not express any apprehension as to danger to the lives, property, and interest of foreigners.

To-day H. E. the Governor will inspect the Taiko sugar Works.

At the Police Court yesterday a ricksha coolie, charged with reckless driving, was ordered to pay \$10 compensation to Mr. Elias, a lady whom he injured by colliding with the ricksha in which she was riding.

A fire took place yesterday morning at 2 Pudding's Hill in the house occupied by Mr. A. Ogilvie, piano tuner. Mr. Ogilvie had lit a spirit lamp in his bedroom in order to make a cup of tea. It flamed up and the bed curtain caught fire, enveloping the bed almost immediately. Mr. Ogilvie tried to cope with the outbreak single-handed and received severe injuries to his hand. However the alarm having been raised the neighbours came to his assistance and extinguished the flames before the Brigades arrived. Mr. Ogilvie had to be treated at the hospital. The damage done was estimated at \$100.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 18th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over the Lower Yangtze and fallen rapidly in Weihaiwei.

The depression is over the Yellow Sea off the Shantung Province. It continues to move towards the north.

The barometer has a tendency to fall over Amian and the Southern Philippines, and pressure would appear to be somewhat low over the middle part of the China Sea. It remains high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Moderate S. to E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.28 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { S. to E. winds, { mod'm; equally, { showery.

Formosa Channel { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lomock { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan... { Same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on June 18th in the Council Chamber.

## PRESIDENT.

His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir FREDERICK JOHN BEEKELEY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

His Excellency Major-General BROADWOOD, (General Officer Commanding).

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. W. REES DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. L. A. M. JOHNSTON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Registrar-General).

Hon. Commander BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Sir HENRY BEEKELEY, K.C.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLARD, K.C.

Hon. Mr. W. SHADE.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.

M. C. CLEMENTS (Clerk of Councils).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by direction of H. E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial minutes Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 28 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

## RESOLUTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following resolution under Section 170 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1905, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1905). "Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under Section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 for the erection of a public latrine on the site now occupied by No. 1 Chuk Hing Lane; and whereas such application having been approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the *Gazette*, certain owners of property in the immediate vicinity of such site have objected to such erection; and whereas the objections so made have been considered by this Council; It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a public latrine be approved." He said—In connection with this resolution correspondence referring to the subject has been circulated to hon. members and no doubt they have made themselves fully acquainted with the aspects of the case. As far back as 1906 the erection of a latrine in this particular health district, No. 4, was recommended by the Civil Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Board informed that recommendation and a site was selected by the Medical Officer of Health after investigation as to the other suitable sites in the district in question. The necessary formalities have been complied with and the site has been resumed by the Government for the purpose in view. The objections which are printed in the paper have been made by certain residents in the vicinity. With regard to these objections I can only say that I presume everybody would rather not have a latrine near his dwelling if it could be avoided. At the same time latrines are necessities. The Sanitary Board has on several occasions urged the Government to increase the supply of public latrines and in pursuance of the policy which has been followed in recent years—the Government sets aside annually a certain sum for the extension of the number of public latrines—it is proposed to erect a latrine in this district which, as members know, is in the very heart of the city of Victoria and is very crowded. There is no open space there upon which a latrine under ideal conditions could be erected. It is therefore to meet a necessity that the site be acquired and the public latrine be erected thereon. I may say that the original proposal was to erect a latrine with 40 seats—that was recommended by the Sanitary Board—but that has been modified and the latrine proposed will contain sixteen seats only. The first proposal was for a two-storey building but the present one is a one-storey building. Therefore there would be far more open space around the new building than there would be around the other. I have no doubt that this Council will approve of the resolution being put to the vote.

His EXCELLENCY declared that the eyes had it, and the Hon. Dr. HO KAI asked for a division which resulted as follows:—

For the resolution—Hon. Mr. Shadie, hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, hon. Mr. Pollard, Harbour Master, Registrar General, Director of Public Works, Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary, His Excellency the General.

Against the resolution—Hon. Dr. HO KAI and Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

of one of the letters sent in by a neighbour. It is dated 2nd May. It states:—

"(1) The site is situated in a narrow lane surrounded by the back of tall houses of three stories high. The stench, the obnoxious flies and other evils attendant on a public latrine will particularly affect the kitchens of those immediately surrounding houses where human food is prepared. (2) The owners of these im-

mediately surrounding houses have, recently, in compliance with the requirements of the Sanitary Board, opened more windows in these premises directly facing the said site; with the object of letting in pure and fresh air into these houses; but if a public latrine is erected, which would be directly opposite to their windows, they will have bad and vitiated air instead."

I wish to draw attention to No. 2, which seems to be a very strong objection. We all know that the Government has called upon house owners to open windows at the rear of their premises in order to get sufficient air and now the Government by the erection of this latrine is compelling them to open their windows to admit vitiated air. This requires every consideration and I should be only too pleased to hear the Government's answer to this. I quite admit that latrines are necessary but the site

have to be carefully selected and from a study

## OPIUM SMOKERS.

The following paper entitled "Calculation of the percentages of opium smokers in China, Szechuan and Hongkong" was laid on the table at the Legislative Council yesterday. A small picture has frequently been drawn, especially in recent times, of the prevalence of opium smoking throughout China. For example, to quote only from a number of printed papers which reached me by last mail, Bishop Hoare of Hongkong has stated that the opium trade "increases the incalculable misery of millions of our fellow men and tends to a grievous deterioration of a noble race." The Rev. Dr. Griffith John asserts that "opium is not only robbing the Chinese of millions of money, year by year, but is actually destroying them as a people." Mr. George Cadbury speaks of the opium trade as "demoralizing a heathen nation for the sake of revenue." The Rev. R. F. Horton remarks that "we are all perfectly well aware that opium is the cause of unutterable misery and destruction to the Chinese." Finally Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., is good enough to say that "from the point of view of reform the blackest opium spots in China are the spots under British rule," while the whole assumption underlying the speeches made at a breakfast meeting at the Hotel Cecil, London, on the 28th of last February (fully reported in the issue of "National Righteousness," dated April, 1908), was that the Chinese, as a nation, were demoralized and ruined by their addiction to the habit of opium smoking.

No doubt, in justification of such an opinion, it would be possible to refer to article 2 of the Proposals in Ten Articles for carrying out the Opium Edict of the 20th September, 1906, which commences as follows:—

"The vice of opium smoking is of long standing, and it may be reckoned that some 30 to 40 per cent. of the population are addicted thereto."

It, therefore, becomes desirable to consider what are the real facts as to the prevalence of opium smoking, and in this memorandum an endeavour is made, to calculate the percentage of opium smokers (1) in China as a whole, (2) in the province of Szechuan, where admittedly opium smoking is heavier than in any other part of China, and (3) in Hongkong.

(1.) Percentage of opium smokers in China as a whole.—Sir John Jordan, in the first paragraph of his general report on opium, dated in November, 1907, states that the population of China "is generally estimated at four hundred millions." Further on in the same report he writes:—"The amount of opium produced in China in 1906 has been estimated at 320,000 piculs. Of this total only 180,000 piculs are exported to Foreign Countries." Foreign raw opium imported in the same year was as follows:—

Malwa	14,461	India
Patna	25,488	India
Beihai	13,479	India
Other kinds	765	India
Total	54,225	piculs.

"Thus China may be said to have required for her own consumption in 1906—

Native opium	32,270
Foreign opium	54,225
Total	87,495

"or 50,593,333 lbs. weight, or 22,588 tons, of which about one seventh comes from 'India.' As opium is always retailed in taels, I may add that one picul equals 1,600 taels. Therefore, 37,945 piculs equal 607,192,000 taels.

Now no person can be considered a confirmed opium smoker, unless he consumes about Tls. 0.2 of prepared opium per diem. I have intentionally taken a very low figure in order that the resulting percentage may be the highest possible: but, as a matter of fact, Sir J. Jordan, writing on the 14th August, 1907, states that "a smoker of Tls. 0.4 of Chinese opium to produce the same effect," the assumption being that a confirmed opium smoker will consume twice the weight which I have adopted for purposes of this calculation. Estimating, therefore, that a total annual consumption of 607,192,000 taels, the daily consumption will be 1,663,533 taels: and allowing Tls. 0.2 for each smoker per diem, it results that there are 8,317,695 persons who smoke opium in the Chinese Empire. Curiously enough these figures agree closely with the statement made by Sir J. Jordan in a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated the 30th September, 1906, in which he writes, "that the opium habit has gained a firm hold upon 8,000,000 of the adult population of the Empire," although at that date the British Minister at Peking could not as yet have been in possession of the figures quoted in his report of November, 1907.

Assuming, then, that the total population of the Empire is 400,000,000, of whom 8,000,000 are opium smokers, the number of persons who smoke opium in the Chinese Empire is only 2 per cent. But I must point out that even this percentage is far too high: for 607,192,000 taels is the weight of raw opium before preparation, whereas Tls. 0.2 is the weight of prepared opium as consumed. Now the Government Analyst at Hongkong has recently reported that raw opium by preparation loses 50 per cent. of its weight: therefore, the amount of prepared opium actually consumed will only be half the weight of the raw opium, i.e., the daily consumption of prepared opium in China will be 831,7693 taels and the number of opium smokers falls to 4,158,847, or only about one per cent. of the total population of the Chinese Empire. The conclusion of the matter is, therefore, this: that, supposing the consumption of opium in China to be twice as large as that estimated by Sir J. Jordan, or in other words making a most liberal and even excessive allowance for smuggling, and for such persons as may consume less than Tls. 0.2 per diem, opium smokers are only 2 per cent. of the population.

(2.) Percentage of opium smokers in Szechuan.—Sir J. Jordan reports that the production of opium in Szechuan is 200,000 piculs annually, "of which 182,000 are consumed in the province, practically no foreign opium entering this part of China." In another part of the same report Sir J. Jordan points out that "Szechuan alone produces close on two-thirds" of the total opium production in China. He adds that "the population of the province is estimated at 45,000,000, and Sir A. Hosie is of opinion that 17 per cent. of the adults and 7 per cent. of the entire population are addicted to opium smoking." Sir J. Jordan does not state upon what data Sir A. Hosie arrived at his conclusion but, arguing from the figures which he has himself supplied, it follows, that 182,000 piculs of raw opium will boil down to 91,000 piculs of prepared opium, or 145,600,000 taels, implying a daily consumption of 398,904 taels. Assuming once more that each smoker consumes Tls. 0.2 per diem, it results that there are 1,946,922 opium smokers in Szechuan, i.e., 4.4 per cent. of the whole population.

If it is true that 7 per cent. of the whole population smoke opium, then, as 3,150,900 persons consume daily 398,904 taels of opium it follows that each opium smoker will consume only Tls. 0.128 per diem i.e., about one fourth of the amount estimated by Sir J. Jordan in his despatch of 14th August, 1907, or in the

alternative that 231,096 taels more than the amount estimated by Sir J. Jordan are consumed in Szechuan daily.

(3.) Percentage of opium smokers in Hongkong.—Here we no longer deal with estimates, but with accurate figures. According to the Census returns of 1906 the Chinese population of the Colony was as follows:—

Males over 15 years	195,541
Total males	224,238
Females over 15 years	6,844
Total females	95,567
Grand total (exclusive of New Territories)	319,803

Total population of that part of the New Territories not included in the above figures, as estimated in 1901 85,011.

Therefore, the Grand Total of the Chinese population in the Colony and its New Territories was 319,803 + 85,011 = 404,814, and the total number of males and females over 15 years of age in the Colony (excluding the New Territories) for which figures are not available was 195,541 + 6,844 = 202,385.

Now the only person in the Colony and its New Territories, from whom prepared opium and dried opium can be bought, is the Opium Farmer; and at the result of a detailed examination of the Opium Farmer's account books in May, 1908, it was ascertained that during 14 months commencing from the 1st April, 1907 an average weight of 30,788.32 taels of dried opium had been supplied monthly to dried opium divans that an average weight of 18,487,392 taels of prepared opium had been supplied monthly to prepared opium divans, and that an average weight of 27,701.23 taels of prepared opium is sold by the Farmer for consumption in the Colony for outside divans. It is not to be supposed that a half, probably not even a quarter of the persons, who previously smoked in divans will forgo their daily allowance of opium when the divans have been closed. Therefore, as I have shown that the number of dried smokers is at most 1,785 per cent, and that of prepared opium smokers in divans more carefully puts it at 45,000,000." This last is the figure quoted by Sir J. Jordan and it will be seen that it is a conservative estimate.

With regard to the amount of opium consumed in the province Mr. Morse (p. 249) writes— "The official Chinese census of 1902 gives the population of Szechuan as 68,724,880. This figure is accepted by Mr. Broomhall (p. 225 of his book above quoted) and M. Kennedy (p. 105 of his book above quoted) gives 68,724,800 as the population. It may, therefore, be said that the missionary bodies accept a considerably higher figure than Sir J. Jordan and of course, at this figure, the percentage of opium smokers will be considerably lower than that given by Sir A. Hosie." Mr. Morse (p. 243 of his book above quoted) writes of the population of this province:—"The estimates made within the last twenty years have ranged from 35,000,000 (Hobson, 1892) to 79,300,000 (Penoff, 1894); but the general tendency of investigators has been to put it between 50,000,000 and 65,000,000." Parker (1903) is inclined, however, to doubt all the high estimates; and Hosie (1904), whom few have studied the province more carefully, puts it at 45,000,000." This last is the figure quoted by Sir J. Jordan and it will be seen that it is a conservative estimate.

With regard to the amount of opium consumed in the province Mr. Morse (p. 249) writes—

"The recognised authority for Szechuan to-day is Mr. A. Hosie. In his circular report for 1907 (presented to both Houses of Parliament, October 1907—Cd. 2247),

"is the result of a careful detailed

calculation he states that the consumption of

"Szechuan-grown opium" by the inhabitants

of Szechuan is 182,000 piculs. If to this be added the probable export eastward from the province we have a probable production of 'not less than 250,000 piculs.' It will be seen that Sir J. Jordan has accepted the figure 182,000 piculs as the amount consumed in the province, Sir A. Hosie

Mr. Morse (loc. cit) says "No foreign opium has ever been imported into Szechuan."

These figures speak for themselves, and they go far to show that the outcry, which has been raised as to the prevalence of the opium habit among Chinese, has really no justification in fact, and add one more proof of the platitude that on the subject of opium smoking there is more loose thinking and loose writing, both among Chinese and Europeans than on almost any other of the curious features which Chinese civilisation presents to Western minds. It remains to apply the figures to the special question of the abolition of opium divans in Mongolia, and in this connection it is necessary to premise that the abolition of divans will cost money, and to recapitulate the facts that practically all smokers of dried opium are slaves of the habit; that the large majority of persons who smoke prepared opium in divans are also slaves of the habit; that after the abolition of divans the Opium Farmer will continue, as heretofore, to possess the right of selling prepared and dried opium to the general public; and that, even under existing conditions, an average monthly weight of 27,701.23 taels of prepared opium is sold by the Farmer for consumption in the Colony for outside divans. It is not to be supposed that a half, probably not even a quarter of the persons, who previously smoked in divans will forgo their daily allowance of opium when the divans have been closed.

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Mr. Morse does not say what amount of native opium was exported. Assuming, therefore, that the whole amount was consumed in China, and that the foreign import was in 1907, the same as in 1905, the total consumption of opium in China was 432,930 piculs, which, although, considerably higher than Sir J. Jordan's estimate, still falls 329,070 piculs short of the amount necessary to give a rate of 2 per cent. of opium smokers in the Empire, assuming the daily dose to be Tls. 0.2.

APPENDIX E.

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H. PRICE & CO. LTD. WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

## "THE TIMES" ON GERMANY

The German Government has declined to

negotiate with the United States a Treaty of

Arbitration such as those which the United

States Government has lately concluded with

some of the other Powers. The German

Government will probably be severely censured

for this decision. Yet, no more respectable

decision has been taken by that Government for

a long time past. The German nation has a

consciousness as well as a view of the rights and

## (NOTICE.

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"GILATJAP"

Captain P. J. van Emmerik will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 27th June. For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the

Head Agent of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 19th June, 1908. 973

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ISTRIA"

Captain Lüning, having arrived, Consignee of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. 971

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "REMONTE" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO HAMA, KORE, MOJI, AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1908. 8

## WANTED.

AT THE PEAK: SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE for July, August and September. Particulars to PERCY SMITH & SETH, 5, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 16th June, 1908. 961

## PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

M "CLAREMONT," 2 &amp; 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 568

Mr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY. 33, Queen's Road Central. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

## S DENTING

GEORGE DENTIST, NO. 10, DAJUILLAS STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 575

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

## NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

sale daily at the following stores:-

KOWLOON BOX STADL, Ferry Wharf.

Messrs. H. RUTFONJEE &amp; SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Elgin Road.

Messrs. HUNG, CHONG, Elgin Road.

Mr. A. YAU, Hongkong Ferry Wharf Stall

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned beg to Notify that on the 15th February, 1907, we Discontinued and Ceased to hold Shares in the MAN CHEUNG YUEN Firm, of No. 159, Wing Lok Street West, Hongkong, established in 1894, and that Mr. UN LAI CHUEN, the Manager, after February 12th, 1907, formed a New Company to carry on the Business.

Among ourselves, MAN SHUN-ON formerly owned shares to the value of \$20,000; WONG OI TONG, \$40,000; CHAN WO SHING, \$10,000; CHAN SHUN ON TONG and CHAN SHUN WO TONG, \$4,000; CHUNG WAN KING, \$5,000; KUNG YUEN, \$6,000; and LAU WAI KWAN, alias KONG KING, \$10,000.

From 13th February, 1907, the interest and responsibility of all the Undersigned in connection with the said MAN CHEUNG YUEN Firm Discontinued and Ceased.

MAN SHUN-ON CHAN SHUN ON TONG and CHAN WO SHING, Attorney for WONG OI TONG

KUNG YUEN FIRM CHAN WO SHING LAU WAI KWAN

CHAN WO SHING CHUNG WAN KUNG

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. 969

## NOTICE.

THE KUNG YUEN Firm, of 203, and 205, Wing Lok Street, West Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong; dealing in Annam Rice, which has been established for many years. HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will not hold themselves responsible for any debt contracted by the relatives of the shareholders of the Firm. All Bonds, Promissory Notes, &c., must be signed by both LAU SHU CHUEN and UN LAI CHUEN, representatives of the shareholders, but not signed by one only of them.

All existing and future Bonds, Promissory Notes &c., bearing the chop of KUNG YUEN, unless they bear the signatures of both of the aforesaid representatives, will be deemed null and void.

UN OI YU, LAU SHU CHUEN, UN LAI CHUEN, General Manager. Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. 970

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 A.M. each day at H. M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

SUNDAY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:- CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON & METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS AND MATTEENS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:- PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, SIEVES, and a Quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms of Sale:- As in-tomorrow.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 6th June, 1908.

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mint to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;  
ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASE.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers

## TO LET

N. 18, WYNDHAM STREET, Four Rooms.

Apply to:- "O. F. DE CARVALHO,

14, Arbutnott Road, Hongkong, 16th June, 1908. 962

## TO LET

A FURNISHED ROOM, with Veranda and Bath Room, with BOARD, in Large Detached House, on the Upper Level offered at Moderate Rates for a Permanency.

Apply to:- CARE OF "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. 963

## TO LET

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.

Apply to:- DAVID SASOON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 964

## TO LET

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to:- JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1908. 899

## TO LET

N. 27, 28 and 33, BEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to:- SAM WANG CO. LTD.

81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. 900

## TO LET

GODOWN; No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to:- THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 965

## TO LET

N. 27, 28 and 33, BEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to:- J. R. M. SMITH.

Chief Manager, Hongkong, 12th January 1907. 91

## TO LET

## BANKS

## TO LET

## THE GORGEOUS EAST.

## A PICTURESQUE INSTALLATION.

Penang, April 12th.

Malays and Europeans have just concluded the celebration of the installation of a native Raja Muda and a native marriage in the Court of the Sultan of Perak, and have taken part in a series of picturesque ceremonies, which will long live in the memory of the visitors to the old Malay centre of Kuala Kangsar. It had been a curious wedding of East and West, the like of which will possibly never be seen again, for the march of modernism is pressing even there.

The celebration lasted several days, and many luncheons and dinners were given by the Sultan at one or the other of his palaces, and by the Governor, Sir John Anderson, at the Residency. At these functions the utmost cordiality was shown between the Malay chiefs and the European representatives, and more than once in the speeches of the former warm appreciation was expressed of the benefits that have accrued to the native States by coming under the protection of Great Britain.

The chief ceremonies opened with a reception to celebrate the marriage of Raja Abdul Hashid, a son of the Sultan, to his cousin. Next day the second ceremony—the installation of the new Raja Muda of Perak—was performed with a wealth of colour and a devotion to native customs that was most interesting to the Europeans present. The late Raja Muda of Perak, the Hair-Apparatus to the Sultanate, died last year, and now the eldest son of the Sultan, previously known as the Dato Bandar, was to be selected as his successor.

The palace of the Sultan presented a gay spectacle. In the great hall of the palace the Sultan sat enthroned, with the British Governor and Resident on his right hand, and other British officials on his left. Down the centre of the hall was a wide open space flanked on either side with a double row of Malay chiefs squatting on the floor, while behind, on both sides of the hall, stood or sat a number of invited Europeans.

The Dato Bandar came to the Palace attended by a procession of elephants, whose huge heads were weirdly painted in many colours. At an exterior pavilion the Dato Sri Muda d' Raja received him, and recited over him a strange incantation the like of which it would be hard to find. It has been handed down from generation to generation, as a propitiation to the spirits, and it is held by the natives to be the language of the spirits and of the Malays before they came to us their present tongue.

With more ceremonies the arrival of the new Raja Muda was announced, and the Sultan bade him be brought forward. Slowly he moved towards the throne being the central open space, constantly bowing to the Sultan and alternately raising his hands over his head and bringing them joined together, down to his right side. At the foot of the Sultan he prostrated himself, while the ponderous new title by which he is to be known was recited over him, and then when he had been anointed with tepong tawar (rice paste) to guard him from evil, the ceremony finished.

In addition there was a long programme of entertainment and sports, both European and native, for the amusement of the visitors. Who attended from all parts of the Federated Malay States, and for whose convenience special trains were run. Among these entertainments were a great fish drive, in which natives drove the fish four miles up the river by much splashing and shrieking to a pool, where small quantities of dynamite were exploded to kill the fish; and an elephant excursion for seven miles to the waterfall, where young native men and women showed their daring by sliding on palm leaves down the falls over eighty feet of rock into the pool below.

In all the entertainments and festivities the natives took the keenest interest, and the routes along which the excursions ran were lined with thousands of gaudily clad folk, who showed much delight at the untried activity around them. The weather added to the brightness of the time, for the sun shone brilliantly. Immediately after the ceremonies Mr. E. W. Birch, C.M.G., the British Resident, and Mrs. Birch left for Penang, whence, amid every demonstration of regard from natives and Europeans alike, they have started for a holiday in England.—*Post Mall Gazette*.

## WORSE THAN WAR.

It is a lamentable fact, but it is a fact, that indigestion, that most commonplace of ailments, ends more lives every year than war or pestilence, or flood or earthquake, or all combined. We read of the horrors of war in some far country, and shudder; but we forget the thousands who just sink out of life here in our own land, crushed by this relentless disease.

People do not seem to realise the deadly peril that lies hidden in such an everyday complaint as indigestion. And yet it is so apparent, as real, to those who think. Digestion is the bed-rock on which your very existence is built. If you cannot digest your food properly, you cannot be well. The slightest failure on the part of the stomach, liver or intestines, reacts on the whole system—and reads horribly.

## STARVED AND POISONED.

Not only is your body starved because you cannot get the full nourishment from what you eat, but it is also poisoned. For indigestion loads your blood with poisonous impurities, self-made in your own stomach from the stagnant mass of food which you cannot get rid of, and the blood carries them to every part of your system. Naturally your strength fails, you are pestered with wind, headache, and that weary, dull feeling which makes the least exertion an effort.

Now is the time to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and so prevent the threatened trouble. If you do not, worse will follow. And apart from the usual tortures of indigestion and biliousness, your constitution will become so weakened that you will be unable to resist the deadlier diseases, should they strike. But Mother Seigel's Syrup will save you. By strengthening the stomach, liver, and digestive system generally, it makes indigestion impossible. Your blood becomes pure, your food nourishes you, and the vigour of health tingles in your veins.

Writing on August 29th, 1907, Mrs. M. Gillivish, 28, Oakfield Road, Anfield, Liverpool, says:—"I know of no remedy for indigestion that equals Mother Seigel's Syrup. When I was quite broken down with pain in the chest after eating, headache, nausea, and the weakness which comes from constipation, I was quite restored to health by it."

Mother Seigel's Syrup cures indigestion, biliousness, constipation, headache, wind, palpitation, oppression at the chest, loss of appetite, pain after food, nausea, dizziness, faintness, blood and skin troubles, anaemia, and the many other ills that arise from a disordered state of the digestive system.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is now also prepared in Tablet form, and sold under the name of Mother Seigel's Syrup Tablets.

PRICE 2/- Per bottle, ONE SIZE ONLY. 67-12

## COLONIAL POSSIBILITIES.

## THE BENGALI BABU.

A London paper says: A drama of supreme interest, unfolding the destiny of the British Empire, is being enacted in the Pacific Ocean. Leaving San Francisco, the American Armada will proceed to Punti Sound. On this island, the mouth of which separates America from British territory, lie the important seaports of Seattle and Tacoma, the keen competitors of Vancouver and Victoria, for the trade of the Yukon goldfields and in the export of soft timber, canned fish, and other products, not likely of which will possibly never be seen again, for the march of modernism is pressing even there.

The celebration lasted several days, and many luncheons and dinners were given by the Sultan at one or the other of his palaces, and by the Governor, Sir John Anderson, at the Residency. At these functions the utmost cordiality was shown between the Malay chiefs and the European representatives, and more than once in the speeches of the former warm appreciation was expressed of the benefits that have accrued to the native States by coming under the protection of Great Britain.

The chief ceremonies opened with a reception to celebrate the marriage of Raja Abdul Hashid, a son of the Sultan, to his cousin. Next day the second ceremony—the installation of the new Raja Muda of Perak—was performed with a wealth of colour and a devotion to native customs that was most interesting to the Europeans present. The late Raja Muda of Perak, the Hair-Apparatus to the Sultanate, died last year, and now the eldest son of the Sultan, previously known as the Dato Bandar, was to be selected as his successor.

The palace of the Sultan presented a gay spectacle. In the great hall of the palace the Sultan sat enthroned, with the British Governor and Resident on his right hand, and other British officials on his left. Down the centre of the hall was a wide open space flanked on either side with a double row of Malay chiefs squatting on the floor, while behind, on both sides of the hall, stood or sat a number of invited Europeans.

At this contrast in the attitude of the two leading Dominions is only the natural outcome of their history. Australians have never been confronted—and do not consider they are now—confronted—with the urgent necessity of deciding whether their country is to become a partner in a United Empire or a dependency. If not as integral part of the United States. In Australia the first of these alternatives has been accepted as a matter of course, except by the dwindling minority which is indifferent either to the White Australian ideal or else to the facts of international competition, has dreamed

of a United Empire. In Canada, on the other hand, generation after generation has been compelled by local circumstances to think incessantly of the relations between British North America and its great neighbour which marches with it for three thousand miles. Having finally decided—in

the memorable General Election which preceded the death of Sir John Macdonald—to pursue the destiny of a partner nation in the British Empire, Canada will not now, by word or deed, give countenance to the idea that the

British Empire does not offer a sufficient guarantee for her national interests. Acute observers may have noted that a few months ago, when the Dominion and Republic were simultaneously engaged in negotiations with Japan of almost identical purport, the Canadian Government refrained from making common cause with the United States while laying much stress upon the aid given to their Envoy by this British Ambassador at Tokyo. Defending his policy in the Dominion Parliament, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, suggested that if there should be trouble in the Pacific perhaps the allied Fleets of the United Kingdom and Japan might be sent together in Vancouver harbour. At the time the remark was thought by some to be injudicious, considering the intense feeling on the Pacific Coast. Possibly, however, it was not unconnected with the proposal, then

to be made, about inviting a visit from the American Fleet. The peculiar delicacy of the situation arises from the fact that, while at Sydney there is still a British Squadron, the North Pacific naval station at Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, has lately been evacuated.

Some comment was provoked in Canada owing to a story that British Squadron had hurriedly left the harbour when American warships came into it. However that may be, the most indomitable self-deception could imagine a strengthening of the imperial tie through naval demonstration conducted by a foreign Fleet in British waters without the presence of British ships.

Incidents or contingencies of this kind, and the sentiment which makes them important, may lie outside the ken of the greatest masters of naval strategy. But those who believe that the Navy exists for the Empire, and not for the Navy, have long been doubting whether retribution in the name of efficiency has not more been made

into this fable than into the "disaster" with the following sentence:—

"I can only attribute, sir, the uncomfortable fact that evinced to the swallows condition of the river taking advantage of the imperfection of the boat."

A condition taking advantage of an imperfection is precisely the kind of metaphysical situation that interests a Babu. On another occasion a Babu, in describing the precise distance of one place from another, determined, as all Babus are, to show his mastery of our language and his recondite knowledge of its idioms, put the matter thus:—

"It is not more, your honour, than a matter of three miles. That is, of course, your honour will appreciate, as the cook crowes."

The Babu, with his inflated self-consciousness and his acquired facility, is indeed a vehicle for the dissemination of sedition. Mistaking rodentomata for eloquence, and sentimentality for reason, he is a living exemplar of the adepts with regard to the dangers of little knowledge. Disci line to him spells tyranny, and liberty is, in his judgment, commensurate with license.

Cradled in the fantastic philosophy of the encyclopedists, fed fully with the publum of false patriotism, we have taught him to read without teaching him to think. When we further let him listen to such leaders in political wisdom as Mr. Keir Hardie and Sir Henry Cotton, can we wonder whether that he mistakes them for the Cromwells and the Gracchi that we have taught him to admire?

The Bengal Babu at present threatens like the Private Secretary, to go quite cross with us, and to give us a sharp knock with his bat-bun. When his bones become bombs, it is time to deal with him with swift and merciless severity.

In spite of his shift and his patent-leather shoes, he is an Oriental to the marrow, and must be handled accordingly. Once he has learnt the beautiful inconsistency that has dominated his education, he will join his trusty friends in advocating its reconstruction and reform.

The Bengal Babu at present threatens like the Private Secretary, to go quite cross with us, and to give us a sharp knock with his bat-bun. When his bones become bombs, it is time to deal with him with swift and merciless severity.

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## FOR SALE.

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.  
PERCY SMITH & SETH,  
Accountants & Auditors, &c.  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1908.

553

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

3,000 all different for ... \$95

2,000 do. ... \$95

1,500 do. ... \$95

1,000 do. ... \$10

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

MECHANICAL ANIMALS.

STAMP, POSTCARD AND BIRTHDAY ALBUMS.

And all Other Philatelic Goods.

GRACA & CO.,  
Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1908.

645

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT

NO. 283 at NORTH POINT, Suitable

for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35

in PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA

13,000 SQUARE FT. 300 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908.

124

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, July to December

1907. With INDEX. Price 37.50

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

Office. Hongkong 26th February 1907.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT

HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of

or preceding the departure of the English

Mail; also Table of the Yearly

Approximate Averages for 33 Years

FROM 1874 TO 1906.

price 8/- each. On sale at the "DAILY

PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

1883

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR.

日

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

CHITUNG, Chinese str., 18th June—Canton  
ISTRIA, German str., 4/22, H. Luning, 19th  
June—Singapore 12th June, General  
Hamburg America Line.  
IRAKA, German str., 18th June—Canton  
SHAOCHING, British str., 1,807, W. McIntosh,  
18th June—Shanghai and Ningpo 14th  
June—General—Butterfield & Swire.  
STANTOS, British str., 4,903, Chas. Jackson,  
18th June—Shanghai 16th June, General  
—Butterfield & Swire.  
TEMMOTT, American str., 8,606, Garlick, 18th  
June—Takao 16th May, via Manila 16th  
June, General—Dowdell & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

18th June.  
Andalasia, German str., for Calcutta  
Choosing, German str., for Bangkok  
Harrow, British str., for Coast Ports  
Mausung, British str., for Sandakan  
Shaoching, British str., for Canton  
Yutoro Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai

## DEPARTURES.

18th June.  
ABERDEEN APCB, British str., for Singapore  
BEIJUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow  
C. DEDERICKSEN, German str., for Hoikow  
CHILL, British str., for Hoikow  
CHOWYA, German str., for Hoikow  
ELAX, British str., for Palembang  
GLACIUS, British str., for Singapore  
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong  
LENNOX, Brit. str., for Keelung & Vancouver  
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Canton  
MANILA, German str., for Manila & Australia  
PRINZ HEINRICH, German str., for Europe & Co  
SCANDIA, German str., for Singapore  
SOCOTRA, British str., for Shanghai  
TIKINI, Dutch str., for Batavia

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Shaoching reports: Moderate  
S. S. W. wind and squally, strong S. S. W. swell  
from Lamock to Port.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 18th.  
ABERDEEN DOCKS—Progress.  
KOWLOON DOCKS—Borong, Fiume, Court  
field, Avro, Hongkong, Sumatra, Woolwich  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—C. Apoor, Uhangcheou

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, ANGY AND FOOCHEW.

## THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"  
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the  
above Ports To-DAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS, LAPRAK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1908. 965

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

## FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"  
Will be despatched for the above Ports To-  
MORROW, the 20th June, 1908.  
To be followed by the Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"  
sailing on or about 10th July, 1908.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1908. 865

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR

TIUME and TRIESTE (DIRECT),  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,  
ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.  
Taking cargo at strength to the BRAZILS  
to PERNAMBUCO, RED SEA, BLACK  
SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADELIATIS  
PORTS.

## THE Company's Steamship

"TRISTE,"  
Captain S. Chinnik, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 20th June, P.M.  
This steamer has splendid accommodation for  
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
For information as to Passage and Freight  
apply to

SANDER, WHEELER & Co.,  
Agents,  
Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1908. 3

## EAST AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.  
Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENS  
LAND PORTS, and taking through cargo  
to ADENIADE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.

## THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"  
Captain St. John George, will be despatched  
on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at  
NOON.

This wellknown Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
The Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are on board.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GLIB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 949

## THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

## THE Steamship

"OCEANO,"  
will be despatched for the above Ports on  
about THURSDAY, the 25th June.

For Freight apply to

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. 893

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "n," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CARDIGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-morrow.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PALESTINE	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Ferguson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DOETMUND	Ger. str.	—	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	—	Luning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	—	Habel	MESSENGERS MARITIMES	On 9th August.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TONKIN	Fr. str.	—	Charbonnel	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HANATA MARU	Japan str.	—	M. Mural	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst. at D'light
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIAM	Japan str.	—	N. Nielsen	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Beginning of July.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	WAKASA MARU	Japan str.	—	Rud. Meyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BEIJING	Ger. str.	—	S. Chinnik	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	—	SANDER, WHEELER & Co.	On 1st inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRINITE	Brit. str.	—	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.	Tomorrow.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	OCEANO	Brit. str.	—	G. S. Lapraik	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th July, at 4 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th July, at 4 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	J. Nagao	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Japan str.	—	St. John George	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 10th July, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRIMONT	Am. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TOBA MARU	Japan str.	—	T. Harrison	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at D'light
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	MELCHERS & CO.	About 5th July.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	W. v. Bismarck	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th July, at 4 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Japan str.	—	W. H. Hickey	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUMANO MARU	Japan str.	—	K. Sato	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Today.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	W. E. Sandbach	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	Robertson	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst. at 8 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	Lebonnier	MESSENGERS MARITIMES	On 22nd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	M. B. Leke	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 18th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	T. H. Bide, B.N.R.	MELCHERS & CO.	End of June.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	H. Pybus	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st July.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	F. v. Bismarck	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	T. Ito	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at D'light
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	I. Sakurai	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	Today.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	B. Almond	MELCHERS & CO.	About 1st Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	T. Meyrick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 27th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	W. Egall	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	Today, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	F. Sembl	MELCHERS & CO.	About 2nd Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	B. Kon	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Today, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	S. Atsumi	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YOKOHAMA	Japan str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	About 27th inst.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE "PETRONIA" End of June.

MARSEILLE, HAVRE, & SINGAPORE "SIAM" Beginning of July.

VLADIVOSTOK "CURIONIA" About 5th July.

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP	PALESTINE	About 23rd June	Freight only.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLE	PALESTINE	23rd June	Capt. J. B. Ferguson.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 25th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 27th June	See Special Advertisement.
CALL	Capt. A. L. Valentini	27th June	

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"LIN".....	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING".....	On 21st June, 8 A.M.
MANILA	"TAMING".....	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURS.		
DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN		
CAIRNS, GOWNSVILLE		
Brisbane, SYDNEY, with TASMANIA	"CHANGSHA".....	On 27th June, 4 P.M.
NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH		
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS		
have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS		
have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
SHANGHAI STEAMERS		
have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
REDUARD SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to	BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB,	AGENTS.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1908.		11

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday, 26th June.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Capt. W. V. SENDE	
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"BORNEO"	End of June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. SEMBELL	
	"KLEIST"	Wednesday, 1st July, at Noon.
	Capt. RUD. MEYER	
	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About Wednesday, 1st July.
	Capt. F. v. BINZER	

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).			
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG".....	Friday, 19th June, Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG".....	Friday, 19th June, 4 P.M.	
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING".....	Friday, 19th June, 4 P.M.	
W. CHEFOO			
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG".....	Sunday, 21st June, D'light.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"K'WONGSANG".....	Monday, 22nd June, Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG".....	Tuesday, 23rd June, Noon.	
YOKOHAMA	"YUENSANG".....	Wednesday, 24th June, Noon.	
MANILA		Friday, 26th June, 4 P.M.	
		RETUR TOURS TO JAPAN.	
		OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.	

The steamer "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labuan, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Uukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Port, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephones No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1908.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE  
HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabia and Persian Gulf Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

## OUTWARD.

## HOMeward.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. ISTRIA	20th June	FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BESSEN & HAMBURG: S.S. BRISGAVIA	23rd June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SAXONIA	23rd June	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. DORTMUND	12th July
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SILVIA	26th June	FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. ISTRIA	26th July
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SLAVONIA	8th July	FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SAXONIA	9th Aug.
Further Particulars, apply to			

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE OC'S. S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"DALJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st June, 10 A.M.
ANG, COLOMBO, POET	Capt. I. SAKURAI	
SAID and MARSEILLE	"AMOY"	Wednesday, 24th June, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"FUKUSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th June, Noon.
DEVAHNA	Capt. T. I. ITO	
SHANGHAI	"SHIBETORO MARU"	
SOUTHBAYA (DIRECT)	Capt. S. ATSUMI	

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins and Staterooms. Unrivalled Table and Cabin service on all Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP	AMOY	Second half of June	JAVA	Second half of June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	First half of July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 575.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1908.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Caledonian, with the French mail of the 22nd May, leaves Saigon on Friday, the 19th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 22nd instant, at daylight. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 18th April.

## FOR

## PER

## DATE

Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Friday, 19th	9.00 A.M.
Holow and Haiphong	Friday, 19th	9.00 A.M.
Singapore and Calcutta	Friday, 19th	11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Friday, 19th	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 19th	1.30 P.M.
Macao	Friday, 19th	3.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday, 20th	8.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	Saturday, 20th	11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Saturday, 20th	11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Keiko	Saturday, 20th	11.00 A.M.
Manila	Saturday, 20th	11.00 A.M.
Macao	Saturday, 20th	1.15 P.M.
Macau	Saturday, 20th	2.0 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Saturday, 20th	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Quang Chow Wan	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Macau, Keiko, Yokohama, Shmidzu, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, and Portland	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsu	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Macao	Saturday, 20th	5.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c. India via Tuckowin.  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Manila  
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Koko, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle  
Singapore, Perak and Calcutta  
Bavaria, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar  
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Launceston, and New Zealand

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOKA, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents)

Manila

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